

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1850

THREE THOUSAND HUNGARIANS COMING.—Alexander Lukacs, (pronounced Lucas, nearly,) a member of the Revolutionary Congress of Hungary and a Commissary of the Hungarian Army, arrived in New York a few days since, from Hungary via England, and leaves to day for the Great West, where he designs to reside. He is moreover empowered to purchase a large tract of land for 3000 of his countrymen from Central Hungary. Mr. Lukacs is one of the eleven persons outlawed by General Windischgratz, in December, 1848, when he entered Hungary at the head of the Austrian army. The other ten were—L. Kossuth, exiled to Asia Minor; Count L. Bathiany, (hanged); Minister Szemere, in Northern Europe; General Perczel, exiled to Asia Minor; General Georgy, in the Austrian army; Count Paul Miar, not known; Potofy, (celebrated poet), not known; Szekulsky, not known; L. Madras, exiled to Asia Minor.

After the overthrow of the Hungarian army, Mr. Lukacs kept himself secreted in Hungary until last March, when he effected his escape. He is now, thank Heaven, beyond the reach of Austrian vengeance. The settlement which he proposes to found, would be a desirable acquisition to any community. It is not absolutely essential that the land should be all in one tract, provided that two or more parcels be not many miles asunder.

—We understand that a whale, of the humpbacked school, estimated to be about thirty feet long, made his appearance above Stone Bridge on Saturday last, and created quite an excitement in that usually quiet locality. It is hardly probable that he will find his way "outside," again. Some of our fishermen will undoubtedly have a try at him.—*Providence Post.*

Ladies, Attend!—The attention of our lady readers is invited to the advertisement of Mr. Taylor, in relation to a new system of cutting dresses.—Mr. T. brings testimonials of the highest respectability from a number of ladies who have adopted his plan and who speak in the warmest terms of its excellence. Don't fail to attend his lecture this evening.

—We learn from Mr. Munro, the Assistant U. S. Marshal for this town, that the present number of inhabitants is 4614. In 1840, 3490.

Increase, 1121.
Number of Dwelling Houses, 667.
Number of Families, 892.—*Bristol Phoenix.*

—We learn from the Warren Star, that the population of that town, by the census just taken, numbers 3103. In 1840, 2457. Increase 656.

Bull Fight.—A large amphitheatre has been erected in the neighborhood of the Marine Hospital, and is intended principally as a place for the exhibition of bull-fights.—*California Courier.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOP.—The United States transport Monterey, Captain McManus, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, from New York, having on board a detachment of U. S. artillery, under command of Lieut. A. H. Fiddy.—*California Courier.*

THE FLORIDA WAR NOT OVER YET.—The Savannah News of the 16th learns by a passenger just from Florida, that the Indians are still determined not to remove. It is now some months since Billy Bow Legs had an interview with Gen. Twiggs, and he stated then that he would not remove.

A letter from Mrs. Norvell, mother of Mrs. Miller, is published in the Winchester Virginian, in which she declares her belief of the perfect innocence of Henry C. Baker of all the charges made against him as to an elopement with Mrs. Miller.

TO MAKE CUCUMBER PICKLES.—Soak the Cucumbers three or four days in old, sour cider, or two parts of and one of vinegar; then place them in the pickle-jar; heat good cider vinegar scalding hot, with an ounce of alum to a gallon of vinegar, with any kind of spice, and in such quantities as suit the taste; pour it over the cucumbers while boiling hot; cover them tight, set them in a cool place, and if the vinegar is right, they will keep till June, when the old vinegar should be discarded and new substituted. Pickles made in this way are always crisp; the alum hardens the skin of the cucumber, so that it never turns soft. Those made in this way a year ago are in excellent condition.—*Albany Cultivator.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Dickinson reported the Mexican indemnity bill, and notified the House that he should call it up tomorrow. After some miscellaneous business Mr. Dickinson spoke of the pressing importance of effecting first of all upon the general appropriation bill, and moved the consideration of the civil and diplomatic bill; motion carried.

Various amendments were considered. Mr. Benton moved to add forty thousand dollars to enable Professor Page to try his electro-magnetic engine in a merchant vessel.

An extended debate ensued, in which Mr. Benton favored the amendment, and Messrs. Cass, Jefferson Davis and Poole spoke against it, when it was lost by a majority.

HOUSE.—After several ineffectual efforts by Mr. Waldo, to make adverse reports always in order, and by Mr. Bowlin to change the hour of meeting to 10 o'clock, and also to forbid more than five minutes speeches, the discussion of the navy bill was resumed.

Mr. Vesables's amendment, including officers in the grog restriction clauses, was adopted by yeas 83, nays 43.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, spoke in favor of his amendment, against the allowance of grog.

Mr. Bailey replied in favor. Mr. Evans's amendment was adopted. Afterwards, a substitute for the whole, abolishing flogging, was adopted.

The House, on a point of order raised by Mr. Jones from the committee on naval affairs, referred the decision of the chair, and declared Mr. Stanton's African line out of order by yeas 51 to nays 61.

The section relative to Liverpool steamers was then taken up.

Mr. Marshall proposed a proviso against the violation of existing contracts, &c., and Mr. McKane spoke in favor.

Mr. Bayly also spoke against it.

Tellers were ordered on Mr. Marshall's proposition and gave yeas 70, nays 64. Carried.

Mr. Evans of Ind. renewed his amendment abolishing spirit rations.

FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23d, 1850

By an arrival at this port we have received late advices from Texas.

The Legislature adjourned on the 6th instant, and were to re-assemble again on the third Monday in November.

Governor Bell had also voted a proposition passed by the House for submitting to the people the question of selling territory to the United States.

St. Johns, N. B., Sept. 23rd, 1850.

The Acadian Recorder is urging the establishment of a line of steamers between Halifax and Ireland, to be owned in part or wholly by the people of Nova Scotia.

Letters from Amherst announce an immense frost at that place, which had done much damage, carrying away bridges and mills, and lumber in great quantities.

A great regatta was given on the 19th—the day being observed as a civic holiday.

TEA CULTIVATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A letter, in the Journal of Commerce, from Julius Smith, Greenville, S. C., reports the complete success of his experiment in making the tea plant to grow on his plantation. He says he has plants in different stages of growth, and in a flourishing condition, some of which were imported in 1848, and others of which have been raised from the tea-seeds which were received from China and planted on the 5th of June, 1850. The plants from the seed were, on the 5th of September, from one to three inches high. Mr. Smith expresses the confident conviction that the China tea plant may be raised in every part of the United States, from Florida to Maine.

A Romantic Story is told in the English papers of a lover's stratagem. A gentleman lost his heart to a deaf and dumb instructress. The lover passed himself off as in the same condition, entered the school where the young lady presided, and learned from her at the same time the art of communicating his ideas by the tokens she taught and his feelings by the tokens in which even Ovid, with all his genius and learning, can be outdone even by a simple milk-maid. In six months the romantic swain led the young lady to the altar; but, when the paper was handed him to sign, containing the question—"Do you take this woman to be your true and lawful wife?" "I do," exclaimed the bridegroom, and the astonished priest dropped his book and stood aghast; but the bridegroom picked it up, and the couple were made happy.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS.

Passed during the first session of the Thirty-first Congress.

(Public—No. 31.)

AN ACT to amend and supplement to the act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been or may hereafter be appointed commissioners, in virtue of any act of Congress, by the circuit courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offense against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or holding the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby, authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the superior court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil cases, which is now possessed by the circuit court of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the superior court of any organized Territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the circuit courts of the United States, and the superior courts of each organized Territory of the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the number of commissioners, with a view to reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this act.

shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term-time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody under the provisions under this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable on his official bond to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive, in the State, territory, or district whence he escaped; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or posse comitatus of the proper county, when necessary to ensure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose, and said warrants shall run, and be executed by said officers, anywhere in

the State within which they are issued.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer of court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant to a summary manner, and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and justified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath, and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service of labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due, to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped, as aforesaid.

And the testimony of such claimant, or of his agent or attorney, or of the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, shall be conclusive evidence, in the first instance, of the facts so stated in the certificate of the person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons, by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person, whatsoever.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such fugitive from service or labor, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offenses, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which such offense may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars, for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt, in any of the district or territorial courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offense may have been committed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases, and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the

whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid in either case, by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or commissioner in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such commissioners or not.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent, or attorney. And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed, by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory, or district in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidence aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its absence, the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs, competent in law.

Approved September 18, 1850.

HOWELL CORB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

MARRIED.

In Bristol, 15th inst, Mr. Sanford Maxwell and Miss Sophia Hardy, both of B.
In Warren, 19th inst, Dr. Nathan M. Burr, of Warren, and Mrs. Deborah M. Maudsley, of Fall River.
In Bristol, 7th inst, Mr. Ernest Hamilton, of Limington, Me., and Miss Susan B. Thurston, of the former place.
In Haverhill, 16th inst, Mr. Paulus Almy, of Haverhill, and Miss Sarah F. K. Borden, of Little Compton.

DIED.

In this town, 25th inst, Miss Agnes Blighove Street, daughter of the late Gilbert Street.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at Trinity Church, at 4 o'clock.
In Providence, 20th inst, Augustus M. Colwell, only daughter of Dr. Francis Colwell, aged 15 years and 11 months.
In Bristol, 14th inst, Miss Mary Connell, aged 54 years.
In Bristol, 16th inst, Mrs. Matilda, wife of Mr. James Carl, aged 37 years.
In Bristol, 18th inst, Mr. Samuel Gladding, aged 66 years.
In Warren, 5th inst, Mr. Ephraim French, aged 69 years.
In Dighton, 12th inst, Mr. John Wright, aged 65 years.
In New York, 17th ult, Mr. Orion Whitaker, son of the late Asa Whitaker, formerly of Bristol, aged 36 years.
On board Steamer Ohio from Chagres, of Chocoma, William Fields of Providence, and A. Spencer of East Greenwich.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
Schr. Delaware, Harding, Prov. Thos. Orr, Onor. Avery, New York; s/p Nauty, Wilber, Norwich.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

The Ladies of Newport are invited to call at 1 Oregon Hall, corner of Thames and Franklin streets, to day, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to see the greatest improvement ever invented for cutting Ladies' Dresses, at which time I intend to give a free Lecture on the principles of scientific Dress Cutting. I dress Makers this is no humbug, calling it your own secret. I shall remain at the Hall for a week, for the purpose of teaching the art, Dresses or patterns, and the most extensive list given for 25 cents. The art of cutting Boys' Clothes will be taught at the same place. Agents wanted to teach the system. Country or city rights for sale. For further information call on S. P. Taylor, inventor, and practical Tailor, N. B. This system is new and original with the inventor. Sept. 25.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.

Purchased direct from the Manufacturers with the Cash.

THE stock embraces everything in the line and it is unnecessary to publish what is contained by all that he can and does sell at prices as low as the same quality of Goods can be obtained in the State.

The attention of Farmers is asked to the large stock of Thick and Cheap Water proof Boots now opening at the CHEAP CASH BOOT and SHOE STORE, No. 178 Thames street, corner of Market Square.

A large stock of Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters and Rubbers of every description now opening at the above store. Sept. 24—16.

N. B. The subscriber is in want of a clerk in his store; one from 14 to 18 years old, who is honest and intelligent would give satisfaction. GEO. H. NORMAN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Just received a consignment of Men's Thick Boots. Also, a lot of Men's and Ladies' walking and thin Shoes, which

Sept. 27.—SANTANA PARKER.

FRESH GROCERIES.—Landing this day per ship Orator, a large and well selected stock of choice Family Groceries which will be sold low at

Sept. 21.—BARRER & BOONE'S.

CORN, Feed and Meal Landing this day from Orator—1500 bushels, Corn.

Sept. 24.—Feed Meal.

Sept. 24.—BARRER & BOONE, No. 1 & 6 Market Square.

FLOUR—100 lbs Whitey's No. 1 Beach flour

125 " Common

25 " do

Landing this day and for sale by

BARRER & BOONE, No. 1 & 6 Market Square.

LARD—25 lbs very choice Lard, just received

and for sale by BARRER & BOONE.

LONG SHAWLS.—A great variety of

and Square Shawls, from the Peace Dale

State Factories, including plaid—plain

and two fold, and a very superior Lot of

and Mourning, of new styles and patterns; just

received and for sale by

W. M. G. COZZENS & CO.

WANTED.—A girl to general House-work

with a good recommendation will have a

good home and good wages. Enquire 68 Tont

Street. Sept. 25.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having purchased the entire

interest of Silas Ward, dec., in the SOAP

and CANDLE FACTORY, would give notice to

their friends and the public generally, that they

will continue to carry on the business at the old

stand, No. 6 Sherman street, where they will be

glad to serve their friends and the public generally,

with good articles, and at as reasonable prices as

can be found elsewhere in this city.

W. M. G. & GED. S. WARD.

FOR SALE.—Two sixteenths of the capital

stock of the Perry Manufacturing Company.

For particulars enquire at 115 Thames Street.

Sept 17. SAML A. PARKER.

TO THE LADIES.

WASHING, BLEACHING AND CLEAN-

ING FLOID, the greatest labor-saving ar-

ticle yet discovered. By its use, washing

machines and boards are entirely dispensed with, and

not one quarter the labor is required to do the

washing of a family.

The Fluid is a chemical compound of sufficient

strength to extract all foreign substances from the

cloth, by simply boiling a small quantity of it with

the clothes, and without the slightest injury to the

most delicate fabric.

The expense is not more than that of the soap

ordinarily used, and unlike this it will be seen

that the great wear and tear of clothing consequent

upon the old method of hand rubbing upon a board,

and the use of the pounding lard, is wholly avoid-

ed, and an immense saving is thus made. It is em-

phatically the female's friend.

Warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the

money will be refunded.

For sale by C. C. HAZARD,

May 20 next door north Post Office.

RICH BLACK SILKS.—Opened this week

a large assortment of Black Silk of which

are of very superior quality.

Sept. 23. F. LAWTON & BROS.

DAQUERRETYPE.

ONE WEEK LONG.

MANCHESTER & BROTHER will positive-

ly close their Daguerreotype rooms in one

week. Remember they got the premium for the

best Daguerreotype exhibited at the late fair in

Providence, do not wait until the last day in the

afternoon "if you want a good likeness." Sept 23

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SO-

CIETY.

REGULAR Quarterly Meeting at 8 P. M.,

Wednesday, October 1st, at the Cabinet, Wa-

terman street, Providence. Sept 23

OPENING OF THE SEASON.
The subscriber is daily receiving from

"Look Markete the choicest Quality of the New
 "such as Strawberries, Water Melons, Pine
 "Apples, Bananas, Oranges, &c., and is per-
 "fected to supply all his old customers and as na-
 "tural as any will favor him with a call, on best
 "terms, and deliver in any part of the town free
 "of charge, at all times." **ADVERTISER.**
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